# PULLMAN QUESTIONED

President of the Car Company Placed on the Stand.

His Efforts to Provide Work for the Employes and Other Events Connected with the Strike Related.

MR. WICKES ALSO TESTIFIES

And Corroborates the Statements of His Superior Officer.

Banker Bryant Tells How Rents Were Paid-New Car Works to Be Started in Kansas.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.-George M. Pullman was before the labor commission for nearly three hours this afternoon. Vice President Wickes, who followed his superior, occupied two hours and will appear again. At the outset of his testimony Mr. Pullman made a careful preliminary statement of his position toward the commission and defining the motives which had moved the company to establish its manufacturing plant and homes for workingmen as it had. He dwelt at great length on the motives which actuated the company building houses for the workingmen at Puliman, declaring that the town had been made attractive, so that the best class of mechanics would prefer to live there, rather than in any other place.

In answer to queries by Chairman Wright, Mr. Pullman told of the contracts for work undertaken by the company at a loss in order that the men might be kept at work. He said: "I found we were being we had figured the work down to cost. I undertook to make the Pullman Company's bids lower than any other in order to secure the work for our men. My recollection is that the first order of that kind was for fifty-five cars on the Long Island railroad. Under my instructions the cost of the cars on the basis of the reduction in wages. Then I had the matter under consideration here and in New York for about two weeks, and finally | had begun the work of investigation when put in a bid for something between \$300 and \$400 a car below actual cost. I made up my mind that the company would contribute that much rather than have the men idle. Up to the time of the strike we had lost more than \$50,000 in pursuit of this policy. I explained this personally to the men when they were having their conference with Mr. Wickes. Mr. Heathcote said they wanted the wages of 1893. I said: 'It would be a most unfortunate thing for all of you if the wages of 1893 were restored, because there is not more than six weeks' work in the shops now, and we would be unable to get more on a basis of the wages of 1893." SOME LEADING QUESTIONS.

Here Mr. Kernan interrupted to know if the company had not promised to discharge none of the committee that waited on Mr. Wickes and whether the promise had been kept. Mr. Pullman said he did not know, but Mr. Wickes would tell. Mr. Kernan then asked: "Were the books shown to the men?"

"No, they were not, because the men did not apply to see them, and the strike came

"There were other grievances, were there "There were, but Mr. Wickes and Mr. Brown had promised the men to take them up and remedy them wherever there was

just cause for complaint. Judge Worthington asked: "As to this reported declaration of yours that you had nothing to arbitrate, were you correctly re-

ported?" "I have already explained my views on that subject."

Turning the subject, Judge Worthington brought out the fact that the company's original capital stock of \$1,000,000 in 1867 had increased to \$35,000,000; that the company had paid dividends of 12 per cent. during the first two years of its organization, 91/2 per cent. during the next two years and 8 per cent. annually since, and at the same time had accumulated a surplus amounting to \$25,000,000. He also elicited the statement that the stock of the Pullman Land Association was entirely in the possession of the Pullman Palace Car Company, having been acquired gradually by the investment of the car company's surplus earnings in the certificates of the land association. The original 500 acres on which the town stands was acquired by the car company on legal advice and by the authority of its charter, which gave it right to acquire land to the amount needed in the business operations of the company. Referring to the stock of the company Mr. Pullman said it represented actual cash paid by the stockholders as the capita! was needed, and the capital stock was increased for the legitimate business of the company. There was no water in it and none of it represented dividends

Coming back to the question of arbitration, Mr. Pullman said he remembered no formal attempt to get him to arbitrate with the men. He had declared his willingness to arbitrate. "The only question with me," he said, "was whether the shops at Pullman should be closed or whether we should put prices so low as to commend all the work available in the country. It was not the amount of loss, but the principal involved that made me averse to arbitration.'

BIG DIVIDENDS. "Now, Mr. Pullman," said Commissioner Worthington, "taking the whole year through, has the Pullman company made or lost money?"

"It has made money," was the answer. "You have paid your regular dividends?" "Yes, sir; 8 per cent."

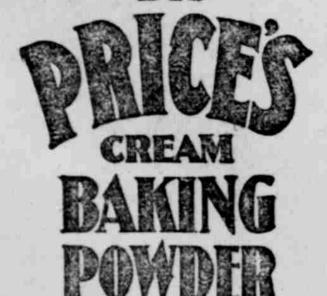
"That is something like \$2,800,000 you have paid out in dividends for the year?"

"Yes; but that includes the latter part of the world's fair season, which was exceptional." Let me ask you, Mr. Pullman, whether you do not think a company that pays divi-

dends of \$2,800,000 could not afford to share the losses of its employes who have worked for it so long? "The manufacturing business is separate from the business of the sleeping car com-pany," Mr. Pullman replied. "I see no reason why I should take the profits of the

4,200 stockholders in the Pullman Sleeping Car Company and pay men a higher rate of wages than was paid in other parts of the country for the same work, or than was paid by other companies for the same work. Because we have been careful and accumu-

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MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Yartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulteranz 40 YEARS THE STANDARD

lated a surplus. I do not see that it is a reason we should take the surplus now and pay it out for exceptionally high wages." "Has the Pullman company, during the years of its prosperity, ever advanced the wages of its employes voluntarily?" "I do not know as to that. It always has sought to pay fair wages, and the fact that we have never had but one strike is pretty good evidence that the men have been

in submitting a difference nke this to ar-"There are some matters that are proper subjects for arbitration, but I cannot arbi-

"What do you see that is objectionable

trate on a question where I know the facts to be thus and so. The question as to whether our shops should continue to run at a loss is a thing that could not be ar-"Why was it impossible?"

"Because it violates the principle that a man has a right to manage his own bus-

"Suppose the arbitrators were to say to you: 'We see you are losing money, but these men have been with you a long while; you can affaord to share their losses; we think you should at least pay them living wages.' What would you say to "My point at the time was to work with

the men and secure the disbursement of the large sums involved in the contracts and lose money for the company if the men would agree to bear their share in a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent. in their Judge Worthington wanted to know

wherein it was wrong to take the money

of the stockholders and pay higher wages

when the management was ready to take contracts at a loss, or take the stockholders' money to keep the plant going. Mr. Pullman said the execution of contracts at a loss was better for the plant than to let it lie idle. "So," interrupted Mr. Kernan, "you had that in view as well as the employment of the men? You did not want to stop the plant because you knew that would be a loss to stockholders, and you did not want to scatter your men because you knew it

again that would do economical work?" "Was your salary reduced, Mr. Pull-The witness replied that it had not been. "Nor the salaries of superintendent or

would be difficult to get a force together

"Why?" Mr. Pullman said it was not good policy to reduce the salaries of high officials, because men of their calibre were not easily

MR. WICKES EXAMINED. Mr. Pullman was then excused and Vice President Wickes called. He rehearsed the story of the strike and the part he played in it. He said the discharge of the members of the grievance committee after he had promised that they should not be molested for the part in the committee's work was altogether without his knowledge, and was not intentional on the part of the minor officials who had laid them off. In support of his declaration Mr. Wickes pre-sented the affidavits of the foremen who had laid off the committeemen averring that the discharge had come in the or-dinary course of the company's business, and was due entirely to lack of work in the department where the committeemen were employed. Witness said he had agreed to remedy the so-called shop grievances wherever they were proved true, and the strike was precipitated and ended the investigation. The balance of Mr. Wickes's evidence was mainly corroborative of the statements made by Pullman,

The first witness to-day was E. F. Bryant, of the bank at Pullman. Mr. Bryant, who appeared with a yard or two of typewritten statistics, but at the request of Commissioner Kernan laid the statement aside and answered questions. He was particular to state that he was not an employe of the Pullman company, as the bank was owned by the Pullman Southern Car Company, but later admitted that the latter is controlled by the palace-car company. Mr. Bryant said that the capital stock of the bank is \$100,000, and that in July, 1893, the deposits amounted to about \$658,000. Two thousand four hundred and twenty-five of the depositors at that time were Pullman employes, their ac-counts averaging \$240. In July, 1894, the deposits amounted to \$400,000, with only 1.414 employes' accounts, which averaged \$270. The witness said that the Pullman workmen were paid in checks; that each month the men were given two checks, if they rented company dwellings, one representing the amount of rent due and the other the balance of wages earned.

Mr. Bryant was questioned sharply regarding the system of paying, but emphatcally stated that there was nothing comulsory about the men paying their rent. "The checks are only made for the venience of the men," said he, "and they may or may not indorse the rent check back to the company, as they choose." "It is just a gentle reminder that the rent is due." suggested Mr. Kernan. "It is simply for the men's convenience," the witness persisted.

The bank manager was then rigidly examined as to the methods of the com-pany for collecting back rent. Mr. Bryant was asked regarding the case of Jennie Curtis, a Pullman employe, who had claimed that she had been compelled to pay back rent on the house which her father had occupied previous to his death.
The witness said the company had not
compelled Miss Ourtis to pay the rent, but admitted that she had done so. Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton, of the Church of the Paternity, of New York, surprised the audience by his testimony. He asserted that the reports of suffering at Pullman had been grossly exaggerated. He had visited forty houses, he said, and found no destitution and no distress. The men had told him that they had no real grievances, he declared, and had no real cause for striking. Dr. Eaton did not believe that compulsory arbitration would prevent strikes, giving as his reason that one side of such controversies, the laboring men, were not responsible and that any agreement that might be reached would be liable to violation. The clergyman said that the proper method of preventing strikes was

#### under good influences. NEW CAR WORKS.

to build up and improve the character of

the workingmen. He had found Pullman.

he said, a very satisfactory place in that regard, as the men's characters there were

Pullman's Ex-Employes and Capital-

ists Organize a Company. HIAWATHA, Kan., Aug. 27.-A company of ex-employes of Pullman, Ill., backed by Chicago capitalists, has been organized to build car and general manufacturing shops at Hiawatha, Kan. Local men have taken \$50,000 in stock, and Chicago capitalists \$200,000. Louis Myer, president, and C. O. Allen, secretary, will be in Hiawatha Tuesday to select a site and complete arrangements to begin work on the plant at once. The company will be managed on the co-operative plan, though the capitalists are guaranteed 6 per cent. on the investment before the laborers come in for their share. The company has control of five patents, and will manufacture all kinds of railway equipment. Eight hundred ex-employes of the Pullman shops will come and begin the building of the

works as soon as the preliminary arrangements are made C. O. Allen is the inventor of a new palace sleeping car for which Mr. Pullman is said to have offered him \$65,000 and a New York company \$80,000 and a royalty. Louis Myer, president of the company, is the architect of the initial Pullman shows and has been in the employ of that company ever since its organization. Last Thursday a party of men visited the town and were introduced as railroad contractors. One of them asked the administrator of the Seth Barnum estate to set price on thirty acres of land adjoining the town site just south of the railroad yards. The Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific are improving their shops here and building a new depot and freight and express office, and the people supposed that the railroad companies were bidding for the land to increase their yard room. It is known that the men were the

heads of the proposed new car works. Sheep Shearers Causing Trouble.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 27.-A strike which has broken out among the sheep shearers has been the cause of a number of outrages. A mob of strikers, who are members of the union, tried to capture a number of free shearers at Netallie, near Wilettenie, so as to prevent them from working. The police intervened, and in the struggle with the unionists shot two of them fatally. A party of armed men boarded the steamer Rodney, which was conveying some free shearers up the Darling river, and set it on fire. The vessel was totally destroyed.

Want a Reduction of 30 Per Cent. PITTSBURG, Aug. 27.-The Western Window-glass Manufacturers' Association will meet at Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, and a hot session is expected. Nearly evry manufacturer east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, it is said, will insist upon a wage reduction of 30 per cent. Two of the largest manufacturers in the country are reported as being in favor of sign-

ing the Chambers scale, and if they do it

is expected their action will be followed by

Cotton Mills Reopened. DOVER, N. H., Aug. 27.-The Cocheco cotton mills, the second largest corporation in the State, reopened its mills to-day after nearly a month's shut-down. A week ago an average cut of about 6 per cent. throughout the mills was announced, and when the mills opened to-day forty-two of | parlor car reservations.

all the others.

the spinners refused to go to work. All of the other operatives returned.

Want to Leave Pullman. CHICAGO, Aug. 27.-An appeal signed by L. Myers, president of the strikers' committee, was issued to-day to the charitably inclined public, asking for contribu-tions toward a fund to be used in the transportation of Pullman's unemployed to points where they will be able to obtain employment.

#### SENATOR AGAINST

STEWART, OF NEVADA, AS CORE-SPONDENT IN A DIVORCE CASE.

Charles L. Glasscock, of Washington, Makes Serious Charges, Which Are Branded as Blackmail.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-The statement was published this morning that Charles Glasscock, of this city, had filed a suit for absolute divorce from his wife, and that he had named as co-respondent a Senator, whose name was not given and whose identity was not clearly shown. The fact became known that Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was probably the Senator referred to in the article. To-night a reporter asked him whether he had seen the published statement, to which Senator Stewart replied as follows:

"I did, and I presume that it applies to

me. About a year and a half ago the Glasscock woman came to me as a 'Southern lady' in great distress. She represented that she had five children, that her husband was unable to support them, that they were suffering for food and clothing. She said she was willing to work in any capacity, and wanted me to get her employment in some of the departments—any kind of work would do. I applied to the In-terior Department for her, but they had no place. A few times afterwards she came to my office, always suggesting some way that through my influence she could get work, and always representing the great distress that she and her family were suffering. At one time she came on a cold, rainy day and said that they had no coal, and she and her children were suffering. I gave her \$5 to buy coal. At another time she sent her little girl to me with a letter, stating that one of her children had the typhoid fever and that she had no money to buy medicine, and unless she could get money the child would probably die. I sent her a few dollars-I do not remember how many. On one or two other occasions she obtained money from me for like charities, and finally she commenced writing letters assuming that improper relations existed between us, and that I had more to lose

MET HER AT THE CAPITOL. "I met her at the Capitol one afternoon as I was going through the corridors, and told her that those were blackmailing letters, and that I was bound from that time on to treat her as a blackmailer. A few days after this I received a letter from an attorney, Mr. Carrington, asking if I had any reason to give why Mr. Glasscock should not bring suit against me for allenating the affections of his wife. I sent Colonel Thompson to him to state to him the facts. He wrote Colonel Thompson that his client was an honorable man and was about to bring suit for divorce. I then wrote to Mr. Carrington stating the facts for his information, supposing that would end the matter. But the suit was commenced, and Mrs. Glasscock sent me the subpoena.

"Some time afterwards I received a let-ter from James H. Wilson, stating that Mrs. Glasscock had called on him in great listress, fearing that her children would be taken from her, and that it was a delicate matter to manage. I paid no attention to the letter. Shortly afterwards I received another letter from Mrs. Glasscock stating that she must see me, and that, she would call the following morning, and informing me that her husband was in Richmond, Va. By that time I began to suspect a conspiracy, and when the time arrived I had them watched. She came and attempted to get into my office, and had her little girl with her. Mr. Glasscock, her husband, was out in the street near the entrance. The plan evidently was to get in my office and then send her little girl for her husband and create a sensa-

"She wrote me one or two other letters, insisting that she could protect me if she bould only see me, and that her husband was absent, and that it was necessary for her to see me before he returned. One was brought to me by her little boy at the Capitol. She and her busband were there immediately afterwards. They hunted for me in pairs for several days. The plan, as I learned, was that she was to meet me and he was to come up, accuse us of intimacy, create a scene on the street and get it published.
"I then employed a detective and ascertained that they were living together, and have been ever since the suit for divorce was commenced. I obtained proof of the conspiracy, and my attorney presented it to Judge Bradley, and there is an order of the court that the question of conspiracy of collusive suit shall first be heard. The affidavits are on file. I have also learned that Mrs. Classcock and her husband have several coconspirators of a disreputable character, who have been hanging around the Capitol for several years. Every letter she ever wrote me was either a demand for money or a threat to injure me unless she could get money. Both Mrs. and Mr. Glasscock have made threats that they would have money or a scandal, and their coconspirators have frequently done the same. I know every movement that they and their coconspirators have made for the last three months. I was put under the painful necessity of gathering these facts and going before the court with a view of punishing them for their blackmail

MRS. GLASSCOCK'S CLAIMS. "Mrs. Glasscock has the audacity to say that 'last December my husband left me and we have not lived together since, and since May 12 I have not seen him.' The mendacity of this statement illustrates the character of the woman. Scores of persons have seen them together daily during the last three months, and all their neighbors and friends know that they have been living together as husband and wife ever since the suit was commenced, and that they are living together to-day. If she had seen the affidavits on file she would have been a brave woman to have made such a statement.' Mrs. Glasscock, who is now in this city, has given her version of the story. She is about thirty years old and quite handsome in appearance. She says she came here with her five children and husband three years ago. His salary in the employ of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company was reduced until it was not sufficient to supply them necessary wants. She attempted to secure a place in the departments through several Congressmen, among them Senator Stewart. She told of her condition and that of her children and Senator Stewart loaned her \$10 and at various times after that, on her representation that she was in want, gave her other money. "The necessities of my little children," she says, "were the only motives I had for taking these loans." She acknowledged that she had visited the Senator many times, but always on the same errand. Her husband, she declares, became acquainted with these visits and left her, instituting these proceedings for

### WITH CRIMINAL INTENT.

The Franklin Mine Fired by Unknown Persons-Coroner's Verdict.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 27.-The coroner's jury investigating the disaster in the Franklin coal mine Friday, in which thirtyseven men were killed, has rendered a verdict finding that the fire was started "by parties unknown, who willfully, knowingly and maliciously desired to do great injury to lives of employes and the property of the Oregon Improvement Company. It is believed the person who fired the mine also perished. No one has an opinion as to who did the deed.

### Murderess at Large.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 27.—Governor Brown to-day pardoned Mrs. A. Peoples from the penitentiary on condition that she leave the State within three days and not return again. Mrs. reoples was sent up from Louisville seven years ago to serve a sentence of thirteen years. Her crime was manslaughter, resulting from criminal

#### The New Tariff Bill Does not affect the prices of those pure California wines sold by J. Metzger & Co. Their Sherry, Fort, Muscatel, etc., still sell at \$1.25 per gallon. Telephone 407.

\$3.00-Chicago and Return-\$3.00. via Pennsylvania Line. Tickets will be sold for all trains of Saturday, Sept. 1, good returning for five days. Call at Ticket Offices, 48 West Washington street, 46 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station for sleeping and

## CHINO-JAPANESE WAR

CHANGES IN OFFICERS OF THE made. CHINESE ARMY AND NAVY.

Treaty Between Japan and Great Britain Modified-The Yachts Vigilant and Britannia.

LONDON, Aug. 28.-A dispatch from Shanghai says that Li Yula, the military governor of the province of Shing King, has been appointed High commissioner and Governor-general of the whole northern district to the Corean frontier. Li Yula has been yested with the supreme military command of the Chinese forces in Corea. He will proceed to that country without delay. The Chinese northern fleet has ar-" rived safely at Wei-Hai-Wei from Port Arthur. Captain Von Hannekin, who was staff, and was on the Chinese transport Kow Shing when she was sunk by the miral Ting in the command of the Pei

Yang fleet. A dispatch from Yokohama says: The war feeling is growing more intense every day, and there is a great popular demand for transfer of the warlike operations from Corea to China. It is suggested that Japan should unite all her available troops and march upon Pekin immediately. The commercial treaty between Great Britain and Japan was ratified on Saturday last.

Advices from Tein-Tsin report that the German fathers of the Catholic Mission of Ning Chou, province of Shang Tung, who were captured by bandits, and whose release was announced on Saturday last, only secured their liberty, it now appears, through the pressure brought to bear on the officials at Pekin by the German minister and after the payment of a ransom of 4,000 marks.

The Times publishes a letter from Seoul, in which the writer declares that the Japanese planned an invasion of Corea three years ago. The plan of operations was secretly matured in the minutest detail. Topographical and military maps of the whole of Corea were prepared, showing every road, river and ford, with the depth and width of the water. It is stated that pontoon trains were made and are now waiting at the government stores to be brought over. Every military preparation was made to complete the conquest last year. The Japanese minister at Pekin, a quiet and able statesman, was shifted to the interior court at Seoul, and resided there six months. This anomalous move was significant enough to have drawn more attention from the interested powers. Octori, the Japanese minister at Seoul, was not idle. His business was to collect all necessary information, and to work secretly with the powerful Japanese party in Corea. He held repeated conferences of a serious character with various officials who are now taking part in the military operations. The Japanese descent once announced was to have been executed with phenomenal rapidity. The various pretenses by which Oeterl contrived to deceive the Chinese residents, as well as the Corean government and the foreign representatives, are now seen to have been ruses to evade opposition and to aid the landing of troops. After detailing the genesis of the war the correspondent declares that the Corean administration is a cesspool of corruption, from the King to the meanest official. Extortion is the law. The reform of such a government would only command the sympathy of the civilized world, but Japan desires not its reform but its subjugation. Practical politicians will easily see through her sudden zeal. Neither Japan nor China ever really attempted any reforms in Corea, but, broadly speaking, China Corea's hereditary friend, while Japan her hereditary foe.

#### NO LONGER BARBARIANS.

Great Britain Admits the Japanese Are Civilized.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-Japan at last has succeeded in an object very dear to her people and for which the government has striven with all of the arts of diplomacy for many years. News has been received here by the diplomatic corps that a new treaty has just been negotiated between Japan and Great Britain, by the terms of which the claim of extraterritorial jurisdiction by the latter is abandoned. Negotiations looking to the ratification of similar treaties are going on between Japan and the United States and other European nations than Great Britain, and it is assumed that they will now speedily follow the example set by the latter and fully recognize the right of Japan to administer justice in her own territory. The importance of Great Britain's action which, by the way, rather tends to dis-credit the stories that she is hostile to Japan in her present war, lies in the fact that it is really the recognition of Japan as a fully civilized power. The assertion of extraterritorial jurisdiction has always been confined to barparious and semi-civilized countries whose ignorance of the first principles of justice and law seemed to render imperative the retention by the civilized nations of power to administer justice where their own citizens were concerned, even as against natives of the semi-civilized country and within its borders. This has been done through the medium of con-sular courts, and the system obtains in Egypt, China, Japan, Turkey and many other countries. Ever since the wave of civilization rolled over Japan her sensitive and proud people have resented the continuance of the extraterritorial system, not solely because of its workings, but also because it was a standing declaration that Japan was not civilized, and was a reflection upon the Japanese judiciary. Therefore, the action of Great Britain in surendering this claim in the new treaty is of great importance to Japan as marking distinct epoch in her advancement to the front rank of nations.

Mr. Kurino at the Capital. WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 .- Mr. Kurino, the Japanese minister, reached the city late this afternoon, and at once proceeded to the legation residence. The minister will, it is expected, assume his duties very promptly, as he hopes to be formally received by the President before the latter's departure from the city. This formal recognition of his diplomatic office is absolutely essential to the new minister, as without it he has no official standing with this government. In view of the existing war between Japan and China, important questions affecting in some way the interests of this country may arise, consequently the minister wishes to be qualified to act if necessary. Mr. Miayoka, the secretary and charge d'affaires of the legation, called on Secretary Gresham to-night for the purpose of making arrangements for the presentation of the minister to the President, and left with the understanding that the ceremony would take place before the President's departure, though the time was not definitely fixed. Mr. Kurino excused himself to callers tonight on the plea of fatigue from his long

### Chicago's Gee Hing.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27 .- The "Gee Hing," the Chinese secret society, whose avowed intention, it is said, is to effect the overthrow of the present Emperor of China, is being rapidly recruited in Chicago, and Sunday, Sept. 9, has been selected for the holding of a big conclave here. Prominent Chinamen from all parts of the country will be present, and it is expected that the order will at that time decide upon the course it will pursue during the Chinese-Japanese war. New members are being secured daily, and the "Gee Hing" headquarters on South Clark street are the scene of frequent initiations. The initiation includes a ceremony in which each member present draws some of his blood, which is caught in a tankard and sipped by all, including the initiates.

### Japanese Gunboat Detained.

ADEN, Aug. 27 .- By order of the British Foreign Office the local authorities have detained the Japanese torpedo gunboat Tatsita, en route to Yokohama. The Tatsita left Shields on July 31. She was built by the Armstrongs at Elswick, and was launched on April 6, last. The gunboat is 240 feet long, of 875 tons register and has a speed of twenty-one knots. It is believed that the detention of the Tatsita was ordered under the provisions of the foreign enlistment act.

### ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

The Vigilant Seemingly Pursued by Misfortune. SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 27.-The Vigilant left the dry dock this morning and was towed to the Empress dock. She was afterwards made fast to a tug and dropped her centerboard in the water. The chains were brought up through the trunk of the keel and were made fast to the main and peak halyards. During the hoisting of the cen-

terboard by Captain Haff and the Vigilant's crew- a rod and bolt connected with the centerboard trunk was damaged and the operation of suspending the centerboard had to be postponed until a new rod can be

Howard Gould was informed this afternoon of the substance of the dispatches sent by the Prince of Wales to Captain Carter, announcing the decision not to race his yacht in any more of the regattas this year, and expressing the desire to lay her up for the winter if the Vigilant did not fissist upon racing for the Cape May challenge cup. Mr. Gould said: "So far as the Cape May cup is concerned the Vig-ilant will certainly insist upon contesting for it. We want to take that cup home, and we mean to have a try for it. As I understand the conditions, the Britannia, as the holder of the cup, must defend it. She cannot transfer that privilege to Satanita or any one else without the consent of the New York Yacht Club. If the Britannia does not sail against us she must give up the cup.

in regard to the immediate future Mr. Gould said that he doubted very much whether he would send the Vigilant to take part in the West Coast regattas, addding that it was scarcely worth while to do so with the Britannia absent. However, Mr. Gould would not decide this point one way or the other until he permanently reformerly attached to Li Hung Chang's joins the American yacht to-morrow. But atter the race for the Cape May cup the Vigilant will be laid up, in all probability, at Southampton. The Messrs. Gould do not Japanese, has been appointed to assist Ad- anticipate taking her to the Mediterranean, as it is a long journey there, and she is only eligible to enter three or four races. Regarding the yachting season of 1895 Mr. Gould remarked: "I expect to come over here next year with a new Herdeshoff 20rater. Of course, if there is a challenge issued for the America's cup, things may be more lively at home, and it is probable I shall remain there, as it is quite likely that my brother George will build a cup defender. As for myself, I am satisfied that there is much more sport to be had here out of a 20-rater than out of any other boat. The 20-rater class is always well represented in all the English regattas." Mr. Gould was asked if his boat would have a centerboard, to which he replied: "Of course. I suppose so. An American boat must have a centerboard, although they are often in the way here. Prof. Harvard Biles, professor of naval

architecture at Glasgow University, who was requested by George J. Gould to make a thorough inspection of the Vigilant, after her centerboard was damaged, in order to set at rest the unkind rumors circulated in some quarters, in his report says: "The when the hook broke, but the vessel at some time had rubbed very hard abreast of the hook and had forced the lead keel out of shape. So the aperture in which the board moves was only two inches wide, instead of three and a quarter, at this point. The lowering chain was broken, thus rendering the board quite uncontrollable."
Prof. Biles then recommends that a new be made deeper in the throat, and that the broken chain should be temporarily replaced by a tested iron crane chain, and that the board should also be secured when in use by a wire rope, so that it could not be lost in the event of another breakage. For a permanency the Professor suggests a pitch chain, made of manganeses bronze, which would involve a new wild-

Britannia May Not Race Again.

WEYMOUTH, Aug. 27.-Captain Carter, commander of the Britannia, has received a telegram from her owner, the Prince of Wales, instructing him not to race the Britannia again this season in any of the regattas. The action of the Prince of Wales is due to the accident by which, on Saturday last, Chief Officer Simons and caterer Roper, of the Britannia, and engineer Brookman, of the steam yacht Tabura, were drowned. The Prince of Wales said that unless the Vigilant insists upon racing for the cup the Britannia is to lay up for the winter.

A Count Attacked by Pensants. MEMEL, Prussia, Aug. 27.-A serious riot has taken place near the Russian village of Crottnign. Count Tyszkiewicz, the largest land owner of the district, whose chateau adjoined the village, distrained some of the peasant tenants of their cattle. This so enraged the peasantry of Crottnign that a band of one hundred armed men, with shotguns, rifles and scythe blades attached to long poles, marched upon the Count's residence. Ar riving in front of it at nightfall they demanded the restoration of the cattle. The Count refused to listen to the demands of the peasants and eventually they made a lerce attack upon the building, which was stoutly defended by the Count's servants. The latter, after a sharp fight, repulsed the peasants, wounding several of them. Only one of the Count's servants was hurt. No lives were lost, although the firing was

quite brisk for a short time. A Prisoner Creates a Panic. ESSEN, Prussia, Aug. 27.-A most dramatic scene was witnessed in the local court to-day, and for some time the most intense excitement prevailed. A miner named Lotz had been tried and convicted of insulting an imperial officer at a recent meeting of Socialists. The court sentenced the prisoner to a fortnight's imprisonment. The moment sentence was pronounced Lotz drew a revolver and fired two shots at the judges, who fled from the beaches in alarm, but unhurt. The desperate man then aimed the pistol at his own head and fired without effect. Some of the court officials by this time had regained their presence of mind and Lotz was disarmed. The public prosecutor was the only officer of the court who did not manifest great alarm when Lotz drew his revolver, and he was also the only person who had courage enough to recall the other officials to their senses and bring about the disarming of the pris-

Possible War in Congoland. BRUSSELS, Aug. 27.-Advices received here from St. Paul de Loanda, west Africa, say that a detachment of two hundred French troops, accompanied by field guns, was landed on Aug. 9 at Loanda destined for the Anghi region. At the same time the authorities of the Congo Free State were pushing forward troops, guns and stores with the view of upholding their side of the boundary in dispute, which has been settled by treaty at Paris on Aug. 15. In the meantime a collision between the French and the Congo troops is feared.

Died Before the Queen's Eyes. ROME, Aug. 27.-Queen Margaret went to the Gressoney valley, in the province of Turin, several days ago to visit the Baron

and Baroness Pecez. On Saturday, her host gave, in her honor, an excursion into the Alps. During the ascent he dropped dead before the Queen's eyes. She was nearly evercome and became hysterical several times before reaching home. She still suffers from extreme nervousness. An examination of Baron Pecoz's body showed that he died from heart disease.

### Dutch Defeated.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 27.-The expedition against the Rajah of Lambok has been attacked by the natives, with the result that the Dutch were beaten. Lambok is an island not far from Java. The Rajah of Lambok is subject to Dutch rule, and, his people having complained of his administration, a punitive expedition was sent against him in June last, with the result that the Rajah promised to reform. The expedition was returning when it was attacked and defeated.

Killed Four and Himself. MELBOURNE, Aug. 27 .- A settler at

Ruthglen having become involved in desperate financial troubles cut the throats of his three children, shot a neighbor dead who tried to interfere, and then took his Cholera at Flushing.

FLUSHING, Aug. 27.-Four members of the crew of the German vessel Adelheid. from Antwerp and Dantzic, have been attacked with cholera. One of them has since

The Maori King Dead. AUCKLAND, Aug. 27.-Tawhiao, the second, the Maori King, is dead. His death was due to influenza.

Cable Notes. The German authorities have caused the arrest at Metz of Madame Ismert, a

French woman, whom they charge with being a SDY. Alexiejeff's wool-cleansing works at Charkoo, the largest in Russia, have been destroyed, together with a large stock of wool, by fire. The loss is estimated to be 1,500,000 roubles.

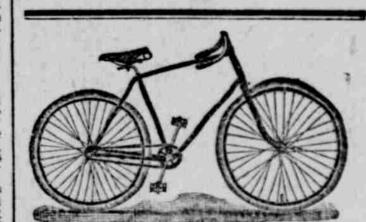
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